### AFFAIRS OF THE RAILWAYS.

Personal, Local and State Notes. The fact that the presidents, as well as the general managers, are behind the movement to advance rates in all directions on Jan. strengthens the belief that good results will fol-

The Chicago & Alton will, on the 14th of next month, put on its fast train between Chieago and Kansas City, and will again give the Ohio, Indiana & Western its fast line to Kansas

A. M. Stimson, division freight agent of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago road, with headquarters at Lafayette, has tendered his resignation, to take effect Jan. 1. He goes to Cincinnati to enter the grain business.

Considerable railroad building is being projected in various sections of the country for next year, but most of it is short-line work. So far as Indiana is concerned present indications are that some 250 miles will be built in the State in the year 1890.

It appears that some of the English interests in the Baltimore & Ohio are alarmed at the change in the management on the ground that the despetic and antagonistic policy of the Garretts will be revived in full force. The most conservative opinion, however, does not share in these apprehensions.

Mr. John Dougherty, late treasurer of the New York & Pennsylvania, has accepted the ponition of vice-president and general manager in the Northern Pacific & Sonoma Valley Railroad Company, with office in San Francisco, and will leave for that city shortly. Mr. Dougherty is considered one of the best financiers among

Eastern rail-makers are somewhat surprised lo see Western mills starting up in such a brisk manner, and at prices which they do not choose to make, but it is noticeable that most of the orders are small ones. The situation for rail-mills will likely brighten after New Year's, when the roads get to carrying the heavy traffic which is to be transported at paying rates. The surplus earnings the on Ohio & Mississip-

pi road in the last year were only \$110,683, which s not 3 per cent. of the gross earnings. The unfavorable exhibit is charged to the interstatecommerce act, light crops and the suspension of railroad building, which greatly reduced the west-bound tonnage of the road. In 1887 this road carried an immense amount of railroad

supplies westward. The Philadelphia Record says that the dissatisfaction of English shareholders with the management of the Pennsylvania road is shown in a letter received by a gentleman in Philadelphia, in which he asks the question, "Can explain why it is that First Vice-president Edmund Smith has resigned and Geo. B. Roberts, president, will not resign?" If the present management of the Pennsylvania road was to retire and the policy of managing the road was changed to that of the views of the English shareholders the stockholders' dividends would become less and the road would drift into bankruptcy, as have most of the roads in this country which are operated as English shareholders

In commenting on an item which appeared in the Journal of Saturday last, to the effect that E. B. Thomas is running things to his own liking on the Erie system, a veteran railroader says that any man who runs away with the idea that because Mr. Thomas has become general manager of the road, S. M. Felton no longer has a hand in the managing of things he is badly mistaken. Mr. Felton is still the power behind the throne. The friends of Mr. Thomas are rather surprised, however, that he is dropping out old men so liberally and anbstituting men from other roads, most of them Western lines, when his hobby of putting young blood on the Bee-line in the places of the veterans was such a

Col. Oran Perry is just closing his thirteenth year as agent at this point of the Pennsylvania lines. During his official career here he is credited with furnished more good material in the line of promotion from messenger boys than any other Indianapolis agent. Since he took the position forty-two boys have commenced at the bottom round in the freight department and have steadily advanced to good positions. Some of them are agents at different points on the system: some are chief clerks for superintendents, while others are well up in the rank of clerkship. Three of them are private secretaries to general managers and general superintendents. The Colonel gives a boy to understand when he enters the employ of the company that, if found reliable and capable, he will be advanced as opportunity offers, and this, he says, encourages

the boys to work for promotion. Miscellaneous Items.

The stockholders of the Philadelphia & Reading road elect a president, six managers, treasurer and secretary on the 14th of next month. The St. Louis & Iron Mountain is preparing for the completion of the Cape Girardeau & Northern road. The junction will be at Delta,

The Chicago & Rock Island people are nerotiating with the Missouri Pacific management for the use of its tracks from Everest to Atchi-

The projected Mexican Pacific road, which is backed by Boston, New York and Philadelphia capitalists, will be 1,900 miles long, extending from San Diego, Cal., to Guadalajara, Mexico. Ten miles of the Kansas City & El Paso road

has been completed. The line as surveyed extends from El Paso to White Oaks, N. M. El Paso voted a subidy of \$200,000 to secure the

One of the rules of the Grand Trunk Railroad Company is that there shall be no smoking in or about their waiting stations, and at the important stations, such as Montreal, it is strictly

The City Council of Los Angeles has granted

the Los Angeles, Utah & Atlantic a right of way. sixty feet wide, on the east side of the Los Angeles river, along the entire southern boundary of the city.

The boycott, if still on, is not hurting the C. B. & Q. in its live-stock traffic. Last week the read brought into Chicago 1,016 car-loads of live stock. The Chicago & Northwestern came next, with 698 car-loads, and the Wabash next, with 544 car-loads.

Carroll D. Wright, United States Labor Commissioner, has a corps of government clerks, enraged at the general offices of the Baltimore & Ohio road preparing a statement of the wages and earnings of all employes on the system, as shown in the year 1887. The new laws enacted by the Brotherhood of

Locomotive Fireman, at their recent meeting in Atlanta, take effect Feb. 1. The most important one relates directly to the beneficiary department. This law requires the payment of all dues quarterly in advance. All collections come under the head of dues, and are not to be less than to a quarter. The secret service department of the Missouri

Pacific system will be abolished Jan. 1. General Manager Clark is opposed to the Pinkertons, and, as the service costs about \$35,000 annually, he believes a big portion of the money can be saved. Detective Tom Furlong is at the head of the service, and has fifteen men under him. They are stationed at various places on the line. The service came into considerable unfavorable notoriety during the Southwestern

The Philadelphia Press says that nothing has demoralized the public, harmed the railroads more or done more to bring on hostile legislation than discrimination in railroad business. Nobody expects to get postage stamps at a dis-count, and every man, be his business big or small, pays the same for his mail under like conditions. The railroad problem will never be solved until all railroad service is subject to the same rules, and when this is accepted and acted on the railroads will run smoothly and make

#### money, and not until theu. THE EMPEROR FREDERICK

# A Philadelphian's Pleasant Interview with

Philadelphia Ledger. The recent death of Mr. Alfred Kusenberg, formerly an active and public-spirited citizen of Philadelphia, recalls the fact that on the 22d of February, 1871, he presented to the then Prussian Crown Prince (since then Emperor Frederick), at Versailles, a sword of honor on behalf of the Germans of this city. He was heartily welcomed by the Prince, who thanked him for the trouble he had taken, and said he could accept such a gift and the beautiful address that accompanied it only in the name of his brave soldiers. It was to their discipline and sacrifices, to the support of the German pation, the skill and valor of the generals and officers that was due the victory. The beautiful sword should be an heirloom in his family. It would testify the sympathy of their countrymen across the sea, and renew the ties that bound them to their fatherland. He recognized the great advantages of the American Republic, its absolute freedom of belief, liberty of religious opinion, and self-government. He envied his brother-in-law, the Prince of Wales, the opportunity of a visit to the United States, for he could not hope to take time for a trip to such a distant country. He thanked the donors, and begged Mr. Kusenberg to be the interpreter of his good wishes to them and to their fellow-

citizens. The next day the Prince sent Mr. Kusenberg a breastpin, with the monogram of the Prince on it, as a memento of his visit at Versailles, and his secretary said at his first leisure the

modesty and reserve Mr. Kusenberg never published any account of this memorable interview until the death of the Emperor had freed him from any obligation of privacy. It was first printed in the Philadelphia Demokrat, the chief German newspaper of this city.

DR. M'COSH ON MATTHEW ARNOLD. With Some Remarks Apropos of "Robert

Elsmere." New York Ledger. In my opinion Mr. Matthew Arnold has been rather an over-estimated man in England. It does not appear to me that he has written any great work in history, or in criticism (of which he is supposed to be master) which will live above an age or two. He has certainly literary knowledge and ability, but his style is full of mannerisms, which came out very oddly when he had to give a business account of the state of education in France. He has taken up no great theme, and he will go down the stream to posterity as the author of some fine poems of the second rank, and of certain phrases, such as the rather unsavory one "uncircumcised philistine," which he has sought to make classical.

He constantly cabbled in religious subjects, of which he knew very little. He was bent on interpreting the Apostle Paul, and has utterly failed to catch his meaning, which the humblest Christians in all ages bave had no difficulty in doing. He has given a most ludicrously perverted meaning to Paul's profound exposition of the "righteousness of God, which is unto all and upon all them that believe." On leaving America he gave us some advice. He complains of our defective civilization, of our want of "sweetness and light"-another of his fondled phrases (taken from Swift). He has told us some wholesome truths, but has not shown us a way in which the evil may be removed. Those who follow him will be sure to become dudesnot in dress, but in character, manners and habits.

I may relieve a rather dull article by parrating his visit to Princeton College. The students wished to hear him, and I wrote, asking him to visit us. I got a letter in return, addressed to me, thanking me for improving his elecution! It was only after some search that I found that he had sent a letter to me meant for Mr. Dudley Warner. I returned the letter to him, telling him that I was sure the misplacing of the epistle was not done by himself, but by some of those imps who are ever playing such tricks. He set out for Princeton, guided by a hired companion. At New York he drove to the wrong station, and did not reach the Pennsylvania station until the train bad left. He took the next train. but found it did not stop at Princeton Junction. In afterward speaking of the event, he said to me: "Your conductors are such fine men. In England a guard would never have stopped a train to let out a wandering lecturer, but your conductor let me out at the station." On reaching the depot he found that there was no train, and he could not get a cab, but he said: "I am an Englishman, and I can walk," and he set out on foot on a dirty road. Getting wearied, he fell in with a lumber cart, and asked the driver to allow him to mount his wagon, and thus came into our college town. He realized a further difficulty when he came to my house. He was clothed in the rough dress used by English gentlemen, and felt that he could not thus appear before a college audience. Fortunately his guide found means of arriving with his truck. He gave us a fine lecture on "Literature versus Science," and next morning devoutly attended prayers in our college chapel.

In religion he has reached the same conclusion as Mr. Green. He tells us that religion in America is founded on preternaturalism, and that 'a religion of preternaturalism is doomed." People will now inquire whether Mr. Matthew Arnold in his essays, and his niece, Mrs. Ward, in her novel, are the sort of persons likely to be able to give us a new religion. Only two persons have been able to do this since Jesus left us his gospel-Mohammed and Brigham Young.

Are the Arnold family to do it by their novel? We may have come to a time when the character of our young masters and misses will be determined more by tales than by fathers and mothers, ministers and teachers. Thoughtful men are inquiring what is to be the effect of all this on the formation of the character the rising generation. Ministers of the gospel will have to send for the last new novel, to see if they have not to warn their people against it. Grave teachers of theology will have to study Robert Elsmere and John Ward, Preacher, as well as the Confession of Faith and the Thirty-nine Articles.

Of late years our best novels have been written by ladies. I rather think that this will continue. Women have intuitive perceptions of character keener, more subtle and tender than men have. They can set before us men, women and children with sentiments, manners and

dress more picturesque than we, of the coarser sex can. Our novels are now being written with a purpose; not merely to give us a picture, but to promote a cause. It looks as if in the near future the battle of religion and irreligion will be fought in fiction. The war, to a large extent, will be one of Amazons, and with Amazons. The weapons of warfare will not be represented by swords and guns, but by bodkine and darning needles, scissors and breastpins. Novels will have to be met by novels. Oxford has had its novel, and other universities must have the same. Princeton will have to produce a counterirritant to "John Ward, Preacher," and defend Charles Hodge (who has been attacked) and rigid Calvinism. Harvard will have to regain the literary reputation which it had an age ago, and employ one of the ladies of its annex to put life into-not Unitarianism, which is dead and laid out for decent burnal, but into the agnosticism of its young men. Yale must stand by the old faith against Harvard, but will vivify the scenes by gymnastics in order to retain the championship. The end will be that our novel readers of weak women, and still weaker men, will not know what to believe.

# MORALS IN LITERATURE.

Days When the Novel "Jane Eyre" Was Considered Improper. Edmund Yates, in London World,

Elderly people can recall a time when "Jane Eyre" was considered an immoral book, when mothers and governesses would have turned pale at seeing that impassioned love story in the hands of "the young persen." Indeed, Thackeray, in gracious acknowledgment of that splendid dedication, which compared him with Fielding as the eagle with the vulture, writes about little Miss Priminy, who has written a naughty

It may be agreeable, perhaps, to those who are in favor of rapid movement in literature, as in all other things, to note how far we have traveled on the broad gauge of toleration within the forty years that have gone by since "Jane Eyre" was published, an interval which has brought us to the serious consideration by judge and jury as to whether M. Zola's later novels are or are not advantageous reading for the English people. Only, indeed, by going back upon the past and recalling the books which ranked highest on a bad eminence can we appreciate the progress that has been made.

There was a day when a woman opened Byron's "Don Juan" with fear and trembling, feeling that it was a sin to touch that famous poem, glancing nervously here and there at the pages, lest some evil thing should start out from among those eloquent stanzas, like an adder out of the luxuriance of heather and dwarf furze. Who shudders at "Don Juan" now, or fears to discuss its merits and demerits! But from Byron to Swinburne, from Charlotte Bronte to Mrs. Campbell-Praed is a short step in comparison

with the leap from Fielding to Zola. Women have been brought up in the idea that Fielding means pollution, that to open a volume of "Tom Jones" is to put themselves outside the pale of womanly modesty. Yet, how milk and watery is Fielding's profligacy, how meek and mild his coarseness, when measured against the realistic school of modern France! His most hazardous situations are so gently handled that one smiles at the thought of Thackeray's reiterated lament that it was not permitted to a novelist of his day to write like Fielding.

# Feeble Police and Feeble Crowd.

The riot at Birmingham, United States, during which the sheriff turned a Gatling gun on the mob, is sure to be used to point a moral over here. "See," it will be said, "with what extraordinary moderation Sir Charles Warren's 'mobs' were quelled, when in America a man in his position would as soon turn a Gatling gun on the people as look at them!" But the fallacy in this comparison is that in London "the mob" itself never fires on the police, whereas at Birmingham, United States, "the firing continued from both sides for from fifteen minutes to half an hour." The moderation of our police may be wonderful to a stranger, but then so, also, is that of our crowds. There was a good illustration of this on Bloody Sunday. "What a feeble police!" said an American; "in our country they would have fired on the crowd long ago." "What a feeble crowd!" said a Frenchman; "in our country they would have fired on

#### the police long ago." Learning the Ropes Too Quickly.

Baltimore American. What's this? Boston women casting fraudu-lent votes! The idea! And yet it is only too true. The law lets them vote for school com-missioners, but for no other officers. Some of them-in fact, several thousand of them, voted all the ticket. Evidently, those women are becoming sharp politicians a little too rapidly.

GOLD was first discovered in California in Prince would write, thanking all who had late. Dr. Bull commenced to prescribe his heresy) that the psyche of the Christian be- Should be without a bottle of I cough Syrup in the same year, and now it is the came in some way identified with the new or tens. the world-renowned appet the country. Spiritual man; and that instead of slumbering flavor. Beware of counterfeits.

## LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

General Harrison and the South. To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journac

I desire, as a native Georgian and a student of current history, to give, through the medium of your extensive circulation, my views touching General Harrison's prospective policy and the "race problem," which is now receiving so much attention throughout the country. There is no need, in my opinion, for any great alarm. I have studied the character of the Presidentelect very closely, and am constrained to believe that his Southern policy will be governed entirely by circumstances, while the race question will be adjusted by the States where it exists, unless national interference is demanded by the exigencies of the case. I believe from General Harrison's past history and the sagacity manifested in the recent campaign that he will be equal to every emergency, and competent to deal with all national matters brought before him for adjustment. All his utterances which have found their way into public print place him at the feet of no statesman of our time. He is a gentleman of broad views, conservative ideas and sterling qualities. He said nothing during the canvass to embarrass his supporters or furnish a subject of just criticism in the bands of his opponents. That fact alone convinces me his character is unassailable, and that his past life has been pure and blameless. Throughout the campaign, and since his victory, he has deported himself like a Christian gentleman, conscious of the grave responsibilities resting upon him. That is what I call elevated statesmanship. It shows that he is too proud to do wrong and too manly to wrangle over party differences. He recognized that he was the chosen leader of an idea-a school of political thought deeply rooted in the minds of the progressive element of the Unionand that he occupied the loftiest position within the gift of any political organization; but in the event of success at the polls he would be the President of the United States and not a party, strictly speaking.

A thousand agencies contributed to the defeat of Cleveland. No one State can justly lay claims to that honor. Hence, from the view I take of it, General Harrison will not appoint men to office because their State gave a plurality of 80,000, or ignore the claims of worthy applicants because they live in Florida or were born in New Jersy. He is on a loftier plane than this. But at the same time it would be impolitic, illogical and unstatesman-like were he to retain men in office who have been the open enemies of the policy upon which he was elected, and the uncompromising opponents of the Republican party. To do so would subject him to just and severe criticism, without conferring any benefits upon the country. I do not believe it is a wise policy. It is nothing but rank sentimentalism, without the force of common sense. Such a course would alienate his adherents, and put an instrument in the hands of his opponents to destroy himself. Such a policy would outrival the moral code of Confucius, and reverse the history of mankind. Nopoleon, Hannibal and Wellington committed no such error in their military achievements, or Fox, Pitt and Chatham in their civil affairs. It is absurd for men to expect General Harrison to inaugurate a policy in conflict with the wisdom and experience of ages. Political organizations are only congregated individuals, possessing similar traits of character, and actuated by similar motives. Let the defeated party step down and out and the successful party take charge of affairs. If they prove faithless stewards the voters will put them out at the next election. If they prove otherwise they need have no fears.

There is no danger here in the South, if we do our duty and accept the situation in good faith. Let our people cease repining and turn their attention to home industries. It is now over a quarter of a century since the war closed. Let us bury all sectional differences and meet the people of the North as brothers. Kindred blood flows through our veins. We are all linked together by the ties of a common interest. Their success is our success; their misfortune our misfortune. I hate this sectionalism so often exhibited both North and South. It only fans the embers of dead issues and keeps alive the baser qualities of our natures. We have a glorious country, with a matchless record. It is second to none on earth. If a calamity befalls Charleston, the charity of the North responds with money and provisions. When the yellow fever left the people of Florida in a state of helplessness, the North sent money, nurses and provisions in abundance. What man or set of men do not see in this the hand of God and an evidence of a grander civilization? It takes on the touch of the ideal, and should forever bury the incubus of sectionalism. If we will meet them in the same spirit extended to us, they will help develop our hidden resources and populate our country with thrift and enterprise. There is no need of harboring ill feelings toward a man because he was born in Indiana or lives in Michigan. Invite them to our homes, treat them as friends and brothers, and they will cast their destiny with us. By such a course we destroy a solid South and a solid North, and cement the Union in the bond of love and fellowship. Science and Christianity have united there forces here in America for a grand purpose. Distance is annihilated, national hatred is dying out, and the nations of the earth. through us, will be drawn together in the bond of fellowship. Our Christian civilization will unfurl her banners on every sea; international affairs will be settled by arbitration, and the brotherhood of mankind will be the final result. But we can do nothing of this sort with a solid North and a solid South. We have a national mission as well as an individual mission to fulfill in life. We should all love the flag of our country. It is the emblem of patriotism. We take the dog in his arms and jump twice over should help General Harrison make his admin- the spot where the gold was buried. Then they istration the grandest of our history. should purge the ballot-box of its impurities and give every voter a fair count. If they vote wrong it will be their fault and not ours. If a man pays his taxes let him have a voice in the administration of government. It makes him a better citizen and a faithful servant. Wrong is an insecure foundation to maintain a government upon. Where force begins liberty ends. Justice never breeds anarchy and insurrection. Kindness will make your enemy your friend. Tyranny is the parent of rebellion. Do unto others as we would have others do unto us, and we will have no "negro problem" to solve. Balance the scales of justice and there will be no need for a Southern policy. Let us give Gen. Harrison our support and the chariot of progress will tear down our hills and erect factories where the owls and bats now find a safe retrest, and the hawk builds his nest.

#### NEWNAN, Ga., Dec. 20. L. P. BARNES. Dr. Jeffery's Alleged Heresy.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: The discourse which, to my surprise, has called forth somewhat of newspaper comment was delivered extemporaneously. I cannot now recall my exact phraseology. I remember, however, the drift of the discussion. The text was, "There is a natural body, and there is a spiritual body," which, put in scientific phrase, should read. "There is a pscychical body, and there is a pneumatical body." The pscychical body is our present bodily organism, which is supposed to derive its elements and form from an organific force which resides potentially in the psyche or soul principle. I stated that scientists, who, of course, discuss the subject from a purely biological point of view, were divided in opinion, some holding that the organific force perished utterly with the dissolution of the body, others maintaining that it survived the dissolution of the body and made for itself, by reason of its inherent constitution, another body, somewhat after the fashion of the caterpillar as it passes into the butterfly form. I stated that if this latter theory was correct,

it was reasonable to conclude that this second body would be another psychical, or natural, body, undergoing only such modifications as would adapt it to its new environments. I further inferred that such an organism would. under the law of continuity, be the vehicle of the same moral characteristics of the psyche as was the present body. We all know that the present psyche is sinful, and, therefore, the inheritor of suffering, and there was no scientific reason for supposing that death would work any moral change in the constitution of the soul principle, whereby it would be transformed and glorified; rather, we may infer that its only change would be in the line of the evolutionary power of evil-from being sensual to becoming

devilish-or to loving evil for its own sake. I did not express any further opinion concerning the scientific aspects of the question as to the destiny of the natural man. I passed at once to a consideration of another and entirely different kind of body, which Paul calls the "spiritual, or pneumatical, body." I assumed, though this in debate, that Paul is affirming 'spiritual body" only of those whose spiritnature had been quickened by organific force which resided Christ as "a quickening spirit." I said nothing about the teaching of Scripture concerning the future bodies of the unregenerate, for three reasons: First, such a discussion did not belong to the drift of my discourse; second, Paul has said nothing about it; third, I do not know anything about it, nor do I know any one else who does. I did, however, express the opinion (and herein lies the gravamen of my

unconciously, or waiting desembodied in a purgatorial or intermediate state till the occurrence of some future cataclysm, the entity of the redeemed humanity passed, at death, at once into the presence of Christ, "clothed upon with its house which is from heaven," rather than from

the earth. Though, as I said, I cannot recall my exact phraseology throughout, I distinctly remember one or two passages, and that, too, because they were not original with me. I borrowed them and gave my authority. I said, quoting: "If Christ is in you, the body is dead because of sin, but the spirit is life because of righteousness. But if the spirit of Him that raised up Jesus from the dead dwelt within you, He that raised up Christ Jesus from the dead shall quicken also your mortal bodies through His spirit that dwelleth in you. For if ye live, after the flesh ye must die; but if by the spirit ye mortify the

deeds of the body ye shall live." I also said, again quoting: "For we know that if our earthly house of this tabernacle be dissolved, we have a building from God, a house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens. For verily in this we groan, longing to be clothed upon with our habitation which is from heaven; if so be that, being clothed, we shall not be found naked. \* Not for that we would be unclothed (that is, disembodied), but that we would be clothed upon, that what is mortal may by swallowed up of life." These are my sentiments, and if anyone sees any heresy in them. I beg the critic to settle the con-

troversy with the Apostle Paul. Confessedly, the doctrine of "the last things" is one of the unsettled questions in the theological arena. With many others, I am studying the subject. It becomes no one to be dogmatic or denunciatory, but it is the duty and privilege of all intelligent lovers of the truth to allow liberty, exercise charity, and to become mutual and fellow-helpers in the several honest

attempts to know the truth. I may be permitted to correct the impression that I am engaged in writing a book on this subject. I am not. The rumor refers to an entirely different subject, which I may possibly publish when my views are sufficiently ma-tured, and I find time to prepare the paper for REUBEN JEFFERY. publication. INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 24.

The Union Station and Its Rules.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal With much pleasure I read your editorial in yesterday's Journal relative to our new Union Station, its advantages and disadvantages. It can be safely said, I think, you voiced the sentiments of a large majority of the traveling public and citizens generally in that editorial. That it is drawing the lines too close to refuse to allow me to accompany my wife and children or my aged mother, to their car and see them safely and comfortably seated, or to meet them at an incoming train, admits of no controversy. Only a short time ago I had occasion to escort my mother to the station. I was told at the gate I could go no further; that an official would take charge of the luggage and conduct her to her car. I bade her good-bye and turned to find the aforesaid functioary had disappeared, or, rather, at that moment was tossing the luggage on the platform of the car, which was on the last track south but one, leaving my mother to make her own way to her train, recover her luggage and find her seat in the car as best she could. I was not long in determining what course to persue-to go to the car with her, and go I did. This is only one instance, but it serves to show that while that rule is a good one for some purposes, it is a gross imposition upon the people to enforce it indiscriminately. Justus. INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 24.

Why Not Put Tramps to Work? fo the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal This morning, while sitting in my room, I saw the patrol wagon taking a load of hungry tramps out to the work-house, to live off the tax-payers of Indianapolis. The item I noticed in your paper yesterday, in regard to tramps being fed by the city, makes me ask, would it not be a good idea to march those worthless fellows into the city every morning and let them work on the streets during the day, and at night take them back to their comtortable quarters? By so doing they could be made to earn their bread, and also save the city a big

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 25.

A TALL, BEARDED GHOST.

It Guards a Big Treasure and Drives Away Two Men and a White Dog.

A ghost with a long white beard and a stride like Tom Ochiltree is guarding a kettle of gold in Stagg Pond, N. J. Now, don't jump to the conclusion that you have only to go to this quiet New Jersey village and gobble the gold, for the ghost with the whiskers has been keeping watch on it for 100 years, and is determined to hold on

A few days ago John Lytle and Henry Bross dropped in on old, wrinkled Sally Snover to have their fortunes told. For years she has been predicting that all the pretty girls of Stagg Pond would marry rich young men, who were coming "across water" (not an unnatural thing for Stagg Pond young men to do), and every young man would wed lovely ladies, who were coming overland. The two young men were told by Saliy that they would soon be the hus-bands of princesses, "but," said Sally the wise, "your fortunes are already made."

She told them that \$50,000 in gold was buried in a kettle at Stagg Pond one hundred years ago. She located the spot for them and told them how they should procure the fortune. She also informed them that they must first get a pure white dog and that one of them must were to dig down three feet, and then slit the dog's throat and let the animal's blood moisten the soil in the newly-made hole. They were then to dig down three feet further, when they would strike the kettle containing the \$50,000 in gold. Sallie does not deal in paper.

Young Mr. Bross and Mr. Lytle, whose heads were nearly turned by the revelations made by the fortune-teller, proceeded to their homes, agreeing to keep the matter a secret until they should get the gold. At the appointed time on the night the two young men proceeded to the spot where Sallie Snover told them to hunt for the fortune. The young men, who were armed with spades and a pickax, had a white dog. They began operations. Bross, with the white canine in his arms, jumped twice over the spot and then tied the dog to a tree. The fortune hunters then began to dig, and after they had dug up about three feet of earth, and were in the act of cutting the dog's throat, according to the two treasure hunters, a tall, white ghost, with a long beard, suddenly made its appear-

They claim that the ghostly visitor cried in harsh tones, "Stop! this treasure is mine. have guarded it for more than a hundred

Picture the scene if you can. There they were on a midnight dreary, weak and weary (from the digging) and a tall, white-bearded ghost their unbidden guest. To be sure, they knew perfectly well that ghosts always are loafing around Captain Kidd treasures at Christmas time, but this ghost was, indeed, a singular one. The winter wind sang to Kris Kringle in the trees. Stage Pond itself was frozen over, and yet this aged ghost didn't wear even a necktie. He again remarked in his polite other-world way that he was guarding the treasure. It is not recorded that he shook a fleshless finger or stamped with a bony leg, but the fortune hunters vouch for the fact that they ran away for their dear lives, leaving the white dog tied to the tree.

Since the eventful night the young men have been kept busy telling their experience with Sallie Snover and the ghost. Bross and Lytle both say they have no intention of making further effort to recover the \$50,000 in gold, and none of the residents can be induced to visit the spot at night to determine whether his ghostship is still guarding the treasure.

It seems settled that the poet Tennyson can-

#### Tennyson's Memoirs. New York Letter.

not be induced to write a volume of his memoirs. I saw a letter yesterday from a prominent American publisher to his London representative wherein the letter was authorized to offer Tennyson \$5,000 for the American rights to such a book. Another New York house offered \$2,000 apiece for five chapters of the book for magazine publication. Both of these overtures proved unsuccessful, the second offer even evoking no response from the Laureate. The Macmillans, in London, some time since offered Tennyson a fabulous sum, but the only response was the promise of a poem to be written "when I feel in the mood." It is thus pardonable to infer that a volume of memoirs from Tennyson's pen will never see the light. More generous terms could certainly not be offered to induce any living man to put his pen to paper. And even this manual labor would be avoided, since stenographers have been suggested to Tennyson, who would relieve him of everything save the revision of proofs. In the meantime, Mr. Wilkie Collins, not so unsusceptible to financial promises, is plodding along on his memoirs, which promises to be a volume rich in interest. What Mr. Collins is paid I do not know, but I understand from a London correspondent that the sum is very lucrative.

No Christmas Table Should be without a bottle of Angostura Bit-

LEFT UNBURIED FOR YEARS. Strange Discoveries in San Francisco Un-

dertaking Establishments. San Francisco Special to New York World. Quite a sensation has been caused by the discovery that dead bodies have been kept for years at a number of undertaking establishments in this city. A coffin containing the remains of Mrs. Helen E. Luther, who died seven years ago, was found in the back room of Cowan & Porter's burial parlors by a health inspector, who ordered them to be removed to the cemetery Wednesday. Mrs. Luther was an alleged daughter of Mrs. Cunningham, whose sensational trial for the murder of Dr. Burdell so much interested New York a quarter of s century ago. Mrs. Cunningham was the landlady of Dr. Burdell, a very prominent New York dentist, and lived with him as his wife. Dr. Burdell attempted unsuccessfully to extricate himself from the entanglement and told his friends that he feared the woman. One day he was found murdered in his office. Mrs. Burdell, or Cunningham, and some of her lodgers were arrested for the crime. A great deal of circumstantial evidence was adduced against her, but she was not convicted. Then claimed that she was the doctor's wife, and, to make her story stronger, she pretended that she was about to give birth to a child. A new-born infant was pro-

cured from a hospital, and she asserted it was the doctor's child. That child came to California with Mrs. Cunningbam and her con, grew up, married and died, and it was her body that was kept so long unburied. Mrs. Cunningham. who obtained some money by a compromise from the Burdell estate, went to Sonora Mex., and bought some mines. These mines became very valuable and Mrs. Cunningham was soon very wealthy. Then Capt. Williams married her. The mines failed, and Mrs. Cunningham, with only a remnant of her fortune, returned to New York to settle up some matters there. She realized quite a sum, which Williams got possession of and then deserted her. She soon after died in poverty. "In 1881," said Mr. Porter, of the firm of un-

dertakers where the body was found, "I went with Mrs. Williams to where her daughter, the widow of Luther, was dying. Mrs. Luther told what disposition she wished to be made of her body. She was embalmed at our place, and Mrs. Williams went back to Mexico. We were to keep the body until she could have it for-warded to New York for interment. She never york. Her son, Thomas Cunningham, came to our place of business once to look after the mathim when we decided to bury the body.

ter, but went away again, asking us to advise Another corpse of a woman, which has remained unburied for at least nine years. been found at Massey's undertaking establishment, on Sacramento street. The coffin is in a hermetically-sealed casket and box, ready for shipment. That been its condition ever since the woman died. The box looks old and dirty, and has been used as a boot-black stand by the employes in Massey's place. Mr. Massey said: "Previous to 1858 I was in Europe. While I was there this corpse was brought into my establishment. On my return I found the box in the condition you see it."

The identity of this woman was discovered yesterday. Her name was Abby Esther Speen-hard. She died at a well-known lodging-house, No. 319 Bush street, on Oct. 26, 1879, in her thirty-first year. Her husband stated that he was connected with the firm of H. B. Smith & Co., South Water street, Providence, R. I. The body is still in the bath-room of the undertaker's shop. Mr. Massey declares that he will not bury it without an order from the husband unless compelled to do so by the health authorities. The coroner believes that there are suspicious circumstances connected with the case, and will hold an investigation.

PETROLEUM VAPOR FOR ENGINES. The Mode of Generating It, and How It Has Been Successfully Used in Boston.

Some remarkably successful experiments in petroleum vapor as a substitute for steam threaten a revoltion for some purposes. Engines have been successfully run by the use of petroleum spirit vapor, the results of such experiments being such as to engage the interest of those who are on the outlook to increase the efficiency of engines at the minimum expense. In the experiments referred to, recently conducted, the petroleum spirit was evaporated in a boiler of novel construction. It consisted of about thirty feet of one-inch copper tube fash-ioned into two spiral coils, one being right-handed, the other left-handed. These coils are

incased in a sheet-iron covering, which extends above, terminating in the form of a chimney. The petroleum spirit is a product of rock oil and is very inflammable and explosive, if mixed with a sufficient quantity of air, consequently, the peculiar structure of the apparatus employed. The spirit is forced the coils and is converted vapor by the application of heat, oil being used for fuel, the vapor being conducted to the engine and there operating exactly as does steam. The exhaust is condensed, and thus the spirit

is used again and again with very little loss, an important consideration should this system become practical for marine uses. Steam can be gotten up in about five minutes, and the boiler once started requires very little further attention, so that one man can easily care for engine and boiler and have abundance of time upon his bands for other occupations. As regards the economy of petroleum spirit vapor as compared with steam, all experiments

seem to demonstrate that with the expenditure of a given amount of heat the pressure of the spirit vapor is fifty pounds on the square inch above the atmosphere as compared with thirty pounds, the pressure of steam. Repeated experiments have shown that the engine always makes at least twice as many revolutions per minute with the spirit as with steam, the same number of cubic feet of gas being burned in

Is the new motor.power safe? Nothing has occurred in the course of experiments up to the present undertaken to indicate that its use is attended with danger. The spirit is hermetically sealed in both the boiler and condensing tubes, and though ignited, unless mixed with air, cannot explode. So, even if one of the boiler coils should split, the spirit vapor as it rushed out would take fire and rush up the chimney, but the danger of an explosion would seem remote.

# How They Keep Warm in Italy.

Rome Correspondence Philadelphia Inquirer. If you propose to do as the Romans do, you will have neither open fireplace nor stove. You will spend about \$3 and buy a brasciere. This is a machine generally made of brass. A pan or plate stands upon three legs about four inces from the floor, and the cover to this is generally dome-shaped, about a foot and a half in height, of polished brass in ornamental design. In the pan part you put about a soup-plateful of carbonella, or gas-extracted charcoal, and on top of that some live cinders. You then fan the cinders until the coke is all ignited. Once ignited, it burns itself. It burns very slowly, and you sit above the embers, coaxing warmth and a headache, until the upper part of your anatomy is chilled through. You then find it necessary, in order to get warm, to go out for a walk or go to bed. This is the chief Italian method of housewarming, for rich and poor alike. On the same principle, there is another instrument called the scaldino, which is made of terra-cotta, is bowlshaped, and has a base of about the diameter of a coffee-saucer. Live coals are also placed in this. It is likewise a favorite of both rich and

princess's feet as she receives you in her drawng-room, with her fur cape over her shoulders and her hands in her muff. A Lyric. If any one can tell you How my song is wrought And how my melodies are caught, I will give, not sell you, The secret, if there be one

poor. You may see the poor match vender hud-

dled up in the corner or a church-step with her

scalding on her knee, warming her hands; or

find the costly little porcelain bowl under the

How my songs are wrought. Like the blowing of the wind, Or the flowing of the stream, Is the music in my mind And the voice in my dream-Where many things appear, The dimple, the tear. And the pageant of the Year. But nothing that is clear,

(For I could never see one).

At Even and Morn Where sadness is gladness And sorrow unforlorn, For there Song is born. -Richard Henry Stoddard, in the Century.

What Gives Them Courage. Atlanta Constitution. Why is it that so many murderers "die game" on the gallows? Somehody who has been looking into the matter says it is because they generally have a glass of brandy or whisky give

#### minutes later. Why the Whisky Was Left.

them just before their execution. Many an old

toper will think that it is a pity to waste good

liquor on a man who is going to be hung five

Brooklyn Standard Union. Kentucky's State Treasurer, who absconded with several hundred thousand dollars, left one hundred barrels of whisky, which has just been sold by the State. He would have taken the whicky, too, but—as Solon Shingle used to say —"It's a more question of beft with them crit-

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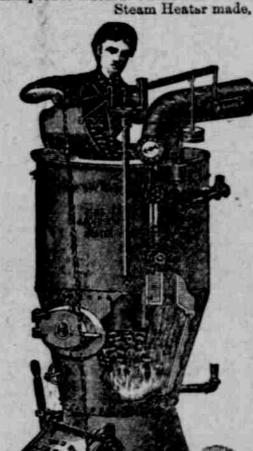
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